

WATH-UPON-DEARNE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



THE HEALTH OF
WATH-upon-DEARNE
1962

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WATH-UPON-DEARNE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Members as at 31st December, 1962.

Chairman of the Council :

Councillor Mrs. C. M. Hill, J.P.

Vice-Chairman of the Council :

Councillor Mrs. E. Hardwick

Chairman of the Public Health Committee :

Councillor Mrs. E. Hardwick.

Councillors :

Mrs. E. Walton,
E. Brown,
E. Cooper,
W. Cutts, (County Councillor)
J. W. Espley,
P. Hardy, A.C.P.
D. Higgins, M.A., Ph.D.,

G. H. Hill,
J. Holyoak,
R. J. Hughes,
J. G. Jackson,
M. Little,
C. Naylor,

Medical Officer of Health :

D. J. CUSITER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.

Chief Public Health Inspector :

W. W. WILKINSON, F.A.P.H.I., Cert. S.I.B.

P R E F A C E

Public Health Department,
The Town Hall,
Wath-upon-Dearne,
Nr. Rotherham.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Wath-upon-Dearne Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

This report on the health of the district contains information relating to the Personal Health Services and the School Health Service, which come under my supervision as Divisional Medical Officer.

The population of the district again shows an increase during the year of 70. The natural increase of the population i.e. the excess of live births over deaths was 108.

There was no maternal death during the year, but 7 infants under the age of 1 year died. Four of these deaths were attributed to prematurity — two babies being under the weight of 2lbs. at birth. One had additional birth injuries, two babies had congenital defects which made survival unlikely. All seven babies died in hospital. The infant mortality rate of 27.2 per 1000 live births compares with a rate of 21.9 for the division as a whole, 23.3 for the West Riding administrative area, and 21.4 for England and Wales. The live birth rate of 16.8 per 1000 population is below the national average of 18.0.

No deaths were recorded from pulmonary tuberculosis but one female died from other forms of the disease. 17 deaths occurred from diseases of the respiratory system and 5 deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus. Many of these conditions are associated with, or aggravated by, atmospheric pollution and excessive cigarette smoking.

During 1962 six houses were demolished in clearance areas and 30 new houses were completed, 8 by the local authority, 22 by private enterprise. There was therefore an overall increase of 24 inhabited houses at the end of the year.

A number of meetings took place during the year between representatives and officers of local authorities in the area, H. M. Inspectors Alkali and Works, and the Carbonisation branch of the N.C.B. to press for improvements in the Coking Plant at Manvers Main Colliery. The emission of smoke and fumes from the plant is a special atmospheric pollution problem in the district which is difficult to resolve.

There is an urgent need for more hospital beds for midwifery, and there is also a shortage in the area of hospital accommodation for the aged chronic sick, particularly females.

I take this opportunity to thank Mr. W. W. Wilkinson, the Public Health Inspector, for his efforts and co-operation during the year. His work is devoted mainly to the maintenance and improvement of environmental conditions. The work of the Public Health Department becomes increasingly more complex and depends for its success to a great extent on team work.

The support of the Council too in public health work is all important and for their help in 1962 my thanks are due to the Chairman and Members.

I remain,

Your obedient Servant,

D. J. CUSITER.

Medical Officer of Health.

Divisional Public Health Office,
Dunford House,
Wath-upon-Deerne,
Nr. Rotherham.
Tel. No. Wath 2251/2

SECTION "A"

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

(a) General Statistics

Area (in acres)	2,665
Registrar-General's estimate of Resident Population	
Mid-1962	15,260
Number of inhabited houses at 31st. December, 1962	5,152
Population density (persons per house)... ..	2.96
House density (houses per acre)	1.93
Rateable value	£209,821
Net product of 1d. rate	£841
Rainfall for the year in inches	18.43"
Number of days on which rain fell	156

(b) Physical and Social Conditions

The estimate of population for mid-1962 shows an increase of 70 over the figure for 1961. The national increase of the population, i.e. excess of live births over deaths during the year was 108.

There was an increase of 24 in the number of inhabited houses at the end of 1962.

The rateable value and net product of a penny rate remained constant compared with the previous year.

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births—

	Males	Females	Total
Total	139	118	257
Legitimate	134	115	249
Illegitimate	5	3	8
Live Birth Rate (uncorrected) per 1,000 population			16.8
Live Birth Rate (corrected) per 1,000 population			16.0
Illegitimate live births percentage of total live births			3.5

Still-Births—

	Males	Females	Total
Total	4	2	6
Rate per 1,000 live and still births			22·8
	Males	Females	Total
Total Live and Still- births	143	120	263

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age—

	Males	Females	Total
Total	4	3	7
Legitimate	4	2	6
Illegitimate	-	1	1
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births ...			27·2
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			24·1
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births			12·5
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)			19·5
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)			15·5
Perinatal mortality rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)			38·0

Maternal mortality, including abortion—

Number of deaths	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births	Nil

Total Deaths	149
Death Rate (uncorrected)	9·8
Death Rate (corrected)	12·1
Natural increase of population	108

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1962

							Males	Females	Total
1.	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Tuberculosis, Other	—	1	1	1	
3.	Syphilitic disease	—	—	—	
4.	Diphtheria	—	—	—	
5.	Whooping Cough	—	—	—	
6.	Meningococcal infection	...	...	—	—	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	—	—	—
8.	Measles	—	—	—	
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—		
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	2	1	3				
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	4	1	5					
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	—	2	2	
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	—	2	2				
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	6	7	13	
15.	Leukaemia and aleukaemia	...	...	—	1	1	
16.	Diabetes	—	—	—	
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	14	13	27					
18.	Coronary diseases, angina	...	...	18	12	30	
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	3	1	4				
20.	Other heart diseases	...	...	...	10	8	18
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	1	5	6	
22.	Influenza	1	—	1	
23.	Pneumonia	3	1	4	
24.	Bronchitis	6	5	11	
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	1	—	1					
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	—	1	1				
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	...	1	—	1				
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...	—	1	1	
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	1	—	1

		Males	Females	Total
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformation	—	—	—
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	5	5	10
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	1	—	1
34.	All other accidents	1	2	3
35.	Suicide	1	1	2
36.	Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—
TOTALS ...		79	70	149

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE

No.	Cause of Death	Age	Died at
1.	Congenital Diaphragmatic hernia	3 days	Montagu Hospital, Mexborough.
2.	Prematurity (1 lb. 5 oz.) ...	4 hrs	Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham
3.	Bronchopneumonia Congenital heart disease Mongolism	2 mths	Children's Hospital, Sheffield.
4.	Bronchopneumonia	1 mth	Kendray Hospital, Barnsley.
5.	Atelectasis Cerebral anoxia Forceps delivery Patent ductus arteriosus (4 lbs. 6 oz.)	1 day	Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham
6.	Respiratory infection Prematurity (3 lbs. 7 oz.)... ..	3 wks	St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.
7.	Gross prematurity (1 lb. 9 oz.)	14 hrs	Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham

The following table shows an interesting comparison between the Authority's vital statistics and those of the West Riding County Council Urban Authorities, the West Riding and England and Wales.

	Wath Urban District	Div. 26	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Admini- strative County	England and Wales
Live Births (Crude)	16.8	18.7	17.5	17.8	18.0
Live Births (Corrected)	16.0	*	17.7	17.8	—
Death Rate—All causes Crude	9.8	10.7	12.7	12.0	11.9
Death Rate—All causes Corrected	12.1	*	13.4	13.3	—
Infective and Parasitic Diseases - excluding Tuberculosis, but in- cluding Syphilis and other V.D.	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.04	*
Tuberculosis:					
Respiratory	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.06
Other Forms	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
All Forms	0.07	0.09	0.06	0.05	0.07
Cancer	1.70	1.76	2.14	2.0	2.18
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	1.77	1.36	1.97	1.84	*
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	3.80	4.07	4.84	4.56	*
Respiratory Diseases	1.11	1.72	1.62	1.52	*
Maternal Mortality	Nil	Nil	0.09	0.02	0.35
Infantile Mortality	27.2	21.9	22.8	23.3	21.4
Neo Natal Mortality	19.5	14.6	15.3	15.7	15.1
Early Neo Natal Mor- tality	15.5	13.2	14.7	13.3	13.1
Perinatal Mortality	38.0	30.5	30.6	31.5	30.8
Still-Births	22.8	18.1	18.0	18.5	18.1

*Figures not available.

SECTION "B"

General Provision of Health Services in the Area

1. Staff

Public Health Department, Wath upon Dearne.

Medical Officer of Health and Divisional Medical Officer :

D. J. CUSITER, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

J. D. HALL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector :

W. W. WILKINSON, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. S.I.B.

Additional Public Health Inspector :

D. M. DALEY, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. S.I.B.

2. Laboratory Services

The Public Health Laboratories at Wakefield, where the Medical Director is Dr. L. A. Little, and at Sheffield, Medical Director Dr. E. H. Gillespie, carry out bacteriological examinations.

3. National Assistance Act, 1948—Section 47

This section of the Act is concerned with the compulsory removal of persons from their homes on a Court Order, or in an emergency on an order signed by two medical practitioners and a Justice of the Peace. Such persons may be removed to a County Home or Hospital provided that all the sections of the Act are satisfied.

It was not necessary to take any action under this Section in 1962.

LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

SECTION 22

Ante-Natal Clinics :

Ante-Natal Clinics are held weekly as follows :—

Place	Day and Time	Medical Officer
C.W.C. Welfare Avenue, Conisbrough.	Thursday 2—4 p.m.	Dr. J. C. McWilliam
C.W.C. Church Road, Denaby Main.	Wednesday 10 a.m.—12 noon	- do -
C.W.C. Welfare Park, Goldthorpe.	Thursday 2—4 p.m.	- do -
C.W.C. Adwick Road, Mexborough.	Wednesday 2—4 p.m.	- do -
C.W.C. Barbers Avenue, Rawmarsh.	Thursday 10 a.m.—12 noon	Dr. Mary Scott
C.W.C. Rock House, Swinton.	Thursday 10 a.m.—12 noon and 2—4 p.m.	Dr. H. H. Smith
C.W.C. off Houghton Road, Thurnscoe.	Friday 10 a.m.—12 noon	Dr. J. C. McWilliam
C.W.C. Church Street, Wath-on-Deerne.	Friday 10 a.m.—12 noon	Dr. Dora Chapman

Attendances :

Clinics	No. of Patients who Attend	No. of Attendances
Conisbrough ...	138	583
Denaby Main ...	141	744
Goldthorpe ...	136	432
Mexborough ...	225	827
Rawmarsh ...	376	1,008
Swinton ...	239	925
Thurnscoe ...	51	245
Wath-upon-Deerne	247	500
TOTAL	1,573	5,264

Dr. J. C. McWilliam, who is Medical Officer in charge of the Ante-Natal Clinics in the Conisbrough, Mexborough and Dearne areas, also holds a joint appointment as Senior Hospital Medical Officer at the Montagu Hospital, Mexborough.

There were 2,094 live and still births in the Divisional Area in 1962; thus the above figures indicate that 75% of all expectant mothers in the area attend the Local Authority's Ante-Natal Clinics at some time during their pregnancy.

Ante-Natal Relaxation Classes :

Relaxation Classes are held at 8 centres which are listed below. The Class at Thurnscoe commenced on 11th July, 1962 following the opening of the New Clinic there. The present Clinic premises at Conisbrough are unsuitable for Relaxation Clinics, but it is anticipated that a new Clinic with modern amenities will be opened late in 1963.

Clinics				No. of Attendances Made
Denaby Main	...	...	...	226
Goldthorpe	...	...	...	379
Mexborough	...	...	...	225
Monkwood, Rawmarsh	...	...	...	180
Rawmarsh	...	...	...	490
Swinton	...	...	...	506
Thurnscoe	...	...	...	101
Wath-upon-Deane	...	...	...	1,012
TOTAL				3,119

Family Planning Clinics :

The Mexborough Branch of the Family Planning Association have the use of Child Welfare Centre at Mexborough for their Clinics. They also receive a grant-in-aid from the County Council, as it was agreed that they should take over the functions of the Birth Control Clinic which was formerly run by the County Council at Rock House, Swinton. Sessions are held each Tuesday evening from 6.15 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. with the exception of the month of August.

Infant Welfare Clinics :

Sessions are held as follows :—

C.W.C. Conisbrough— Monday 2—4 p.m.	Dr. M. Bajorek
C.W.C. Denaby Main— Tuesday 2—4 p.m.	Dr. M. Bajorek
C.W.C. Goldthorpe— Monday 2—4 p.m.	Dr. B. R. A. Demaine
C.W.C. Mexborough— Tuesday 2—4 p.m.	Dr. B. R. A. Demaine
Thursday 2—4 p.m.	Dr. W. R. Porter
C.W.C. Rawmarsh (Monkwood) Thursday 2—4 p.m.	Dr. J. Galvin
C.W.C. Rawmarsh (Barbers Avenue) Tuesday 2—4 p.m.	Dr. Jessica Core
C.W.C. Swinton— Monday 2—4 p.m.	Dr. I. Campbell
C.W.C. Thurnscoe— Monday 2—4 p.m.	Dr. J. Wilczynski
C.W.C. Wath-on-Dearne— Monday 2—4 p.m.	Dr. Marion Lister
C.W.C. West Melton— Tuesday 2—4 p.m.	Dr. Marion Lister
C.W.C. Kilnhurst— Wednesday 2—4 p.m.	Dr. Jessica Core

Attendances during 1962 were :—

Centre	No. of individual children who attended	Total No. of Attendance	
		Under 1 year	Over 1 year
Conisbrough	279	2494	834
Denaby Main	373	2082	581
Goldthorpe	503	2937	650
Kilnhurst	91	561	304
Mexborough	470	4624	1859
Monkwood	253	768	313
Rawmarsh	498	1581	424
Swinton	458	3371	771
Thurnscoe	556	3618	1423
Wath-on-Dearne	282	1451	297
West Melton	183	812	141
	3946	24299	7799

Two new clinics were opened in 1962; in January Thurnscoe Clinic was completed and brought into use. This is one of the smaller type clinics, but is complete with an up-to-date Dental Wing. The Goldthorpe Clinic (opened in June 1962) is a larger building and also includes a Dental Unit. A similar building to the Goldthorpe Clinic is due to be opened in 1963 at Wath-on-Deane and plans are also in hand for a third Clinic of this type at Mexborough. Provision for smaller type Clinics at Conisbrough and Kilnhurst has been made in the 1963/64 financial estimates.

Facilities for vaccination and immunisation against Smallpox, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis are available at all Infant Welfare Clinic sessions.

Health Education activities are now a regular part of the Health Visitors duties at Infant Welfare Clinics, and such duties as baby-weighing, etc., are undertaken by Clinic Nurses or Voluntary Workers whose help is always so much appreciated.

The range of proprietary foods on sale at Clinics was drastically reduced in 1962, by resolution of the County Health Committee.

Toddler Clinics are held monthly at 8 Child Welfare Centres. Invitations combined with birthday greeting cards are sent to mothers. They meet the doctor at the Clinics and discuss any worries which they may have relating to the Infant's progress.

Premature Babies :

The nationally agreed definition of a premature baby is one which weighs $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth, although some of these may be full time babies.

There were 138 premature births in this Division of which 15 were born dead. 9 sets of twins are included in this total. 30% of the premature babies were born at home and 70% in hospital. Of those born at home, all but one weighed over 4 lbs. 14 premature babies died in the first four weeks of life; one at home and thirteen in hospital.

STATISTICS RELATING TO PREMATURE BABIES BORN IN 1962

District	Born Alive			Stillbirths			No. removed to Hosp. After Birth	No. who survived 28 days		
	At Home	In Hosp.	Total	At Home	In Hosp.	Total		Born at Home	Born in Hosp.	Total
Conisbrough	6	20	26	—	2	2	—	6	18	24
Dearne	10	22	32	—	2	2	—	10	18	28
Mexborough	9	7	16	—	3	3	1	8	5	13
Rawmarsh	9	17	26	—	3	3	2	9	16	25
Swinton	3	8	11	1	2	3	2	3	7	10
Wath-upon-Dearne	3	9	12	1	1	2	1	3	6	9
TOTALS	40	83	123	2	13	15	6	39	70	109

Care of the Unmarried Mother and her Child :

A total of 61 illegitimate births were notified during 1962, 60 of which were ascertained by our own staff and one referred by a Moral Welfare Organisation.

These cases were classified as follows :

(a) Married :

(1) With previous illegitimate children ...	8
(2) Without previous illegitimate children	12

(b) Single :

(1) With previous illegitimate children ...	8
(2) Without previous illegitimate children	25

(c) Widowed or Divorced :

(1) With previous illegitimate children ...	4
(2) Without previous illegitimate children	4

Their ages were as follows :—

(a) Age 15—19	...	...	...	...	...	9
(b) Age 20—24	...	...	...	...	...	16
(c) Age 25—29	...	...	...	...	...	14
(d) Age 30—39	...	...	...	...	...	21
(e) Age 40 and over	...	...	...	...	...	1

In three cases the baby died; two were adopted; one was fostered; the grandparents kept the child in one case and fifty-one mothers kept their child. In the remaining two cases a decision as to the future care of the infant had not been made at the year end.

Under the County Council's Scheme for the Care of the Unmarried Mother and Her Child, financial responsibility may be accepted for the maintenance of unmarried mothers in Moral Welfare Homes for thirteen weeks. The thirteen weeks is exclusive of the laying-in period.

Section 23 — MIDWIFERY

There were 23 Midwives employed in the Divisional Area at the 31st December, 1962 and all but three of these were authorised to use their private motor cars on official business. The three nurses without cars were non-drivers. The County Council in common with other local authorities operate an Assisted Car Purchase Scheme for staff classified as 'essential users.'

Refresher Courses were arranged for those members of the staff who were required to attend in accordance with Section G of the Rules of the Central Midwives Board. The County Council also provided Courses of Instruction for Midwives at the Adult College at Grantley Hall. Additionally, meetings of Midwives are arranged at regular intervals locally.

The issue of Trilene Inhalers to all staff was completed during the year and arrangements were subsequently made to withdraw the "Minnitt" Gas and Air machines previously used. A small stock was retained at the Divisional Office for use when Trilene machines were undergoing their annual re-test.

Of the 2,094 live and still births in the Divisions during 1961, the District Midwives delivered 1,176 babies. This means that 56% of all deliveries took place at home. The Cranbrook Committee in its report on the Maternity Services recommended that provision should be made for 70% of all mothers to be confined in hospital. The need for more maternity beds in the area must again be emphasised and no apology is made for repeating this statement. General Practitioners were present at 227 of the home confinements and medical aid was requested on 207 occasions. Midwives also attended six mothers who were discharged from hospital after 48 hours, a further 67 discharged up to and including the fifth day and 279 discharged before the 10th day after delivery.

The following home visits were made by District Widwives during 1962 :—

	Ante-Natal Visits	Post-Natal Visits
Domiciliary cases ...	7,941	18,823
Hospital cases	519	1,677
	<hr/> 8,460 <hr/>	<hr/> 20,500 <hr/>

HEALTH VISITING — Section 24

24 Nurses were employed in the Health Visiting Service at the 31st December 1962, 14 of whom are fully qualified Health Visitors. The remaining 10 are all State Registered Nurses.

Extra Clinic sessions including Toddler Clinics, Health Education sessions in schools, and clinics for the ascertainment of deafness all demand more of the Health Visitors' time and reduce the hours available for home visiting. Three Health Visitors in this Division have been specially trained in the early ascertainment of deafness in young children and they carry out tests on all children under the age of 5 years who are considered to be at risk. A pure-tone audiometer has also been obtained for Divisional use and all children in their last year at Infant Schools will be tested as soon as possible. Treatment is arranged where necessary in consultation with the family doctor.

In 1961 a pilot scheme designed to improve liaison between family doctors and the Health Visitors was started. It was agreed that an Assistant Health Visitor should pay a weekly visit to the consulting rooms following morning surgery to meet both doctors in this particular practice and discuss and possibly resolve any problems which either side might have. It later proved that fortnightly visits to the surgery were adequate, and if it became necessary between such visits

for the doctor to contact the Health Visitor they did so between 9 a.m. and 10 a.m. at the Clinic, Monday to Friday, or by telephone at her home address at other times. Ambulant patients with problems could also be sent to the Clinic between 9 a.m. and 10 a.m. each morning. This scheme was introduced on a slightly modified basis with two other practitioners in the Division. Consideration is now being given to the attachment of Health Visitors to all practices, and it is intended that Health Visitors will visit the patients on the general practitioner's register no matter where they live provided the address is in the Divisional Area. At the present time the Health Visitors have a defined district. Should this scheme be introduced, mobility will be essential and all Health Visitors will require motor cars.

A time-consuming part of the Health Visitors work is visiting the aged especially those recommended for chiropody treatment.

Details are given later in this report of the activities of the Health Visitor in the ever expanding Health Education programmes.

The following is an Analysis of the work undertaken by Health Visitors during 1962.

Visits :—

To expectant mothers	...	...	...	...	...	198
To children under 1 year	...	...	9,647			
To children aged 1—2 years	...	4,584				
To children aged 1—5 years	...	6,976			21,207	
To tuberculosis households	...	...	...	...	893	
To other cases	...	...	...	...	...	17,097
To School Health Cases	...	...	...	...	...	1,273
Ineffective visits	...	...	...	...	...	3,357
Total						44,025

Clinic and School Sessions :—

Maternity and Child Welfare	2,260
Ultra Violet Light	43
Specialist—Chest	27
—Other	244
School Health	1,675

HOME NURSING — Section 25

The Staff of the Home Nursing Service in the Division at 31st December 1962 consisted of 21 full-time nurses and 2 employed part-time. With the exception of 1 State Enrolled Nurse who was employed on part-time duties, all the Staff are State Registered Nurses who have also received District Training approved by the Queen's Institute of District Nurses. The staff who are able to drive cars are either authorised to use their own vehicles on official business or have been provided with County Owned motor vehicles.

Instructions regarding treatment are sent directly by the family doctors to the Home Nurses; in effect the two are working as one team. This type of team work is desirable for all domiciliary nursing services and every effort is being made to build up a similar relationship with the family doctors and the District Midwives and Health Visitors.

Evidence of the high regard held for District Nurses by patients is seen each week in the Acknowledgement columns of the local newspaper.

A full range of modern nursing equipment is available for issue by the Home Nurse to facilitate her work and to improve the comfort of the patient. Mention was made in my report last year of the introduction of disposable syringes and needles. During 1962 the County Council authorised the supply of disposable bed pads and pants for incontinent patients. The issue of these items means much less laundry for the patients' relatives and saves the time of the Nurse : Arrangements were completed with the regional Hospital Board whereby laundry of incontinent patients can be cleaned at Wathwood Hospital.

The Home Nurses and Health Visitors are often instrumental in arranging financial relief for patients through such agencies as the National Society for Cancer Relief and the Madame Curie Fund. I am grateful for the help which we receive from these voluntary organisations. The total sum disbursed in the year was £250.

The following are statistics relating to the work of the Home Nurses in 1962. It will be seen that they made 54,796 visits to 1,858 patients. Nearly half of the patients nursed were aged 65 or over and they were visited on 34,704 occasions. 393 patients had more than 24 visits each during the year.

SUMMARY OF TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR

(i.e. Cases completed during year plus cases still under treatment on 31st December

Classification	No. of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year	No. of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year
Medical	1,339	43,595
Surgical	321	7,548
Infectious Diseases	11	157
Tuberculosis	26	2,092
Maternal complications	132	1,027
Others	29	377
TOTALS:	1,858	54,796
Patients included above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year	913	34,704
Children included above who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year	62	641
Patients included above who have had more than 24 visits during the year	393	33,094

Total number of staff weeks worked during year on
home nursing 1,050

Of the total of 1,858 patients nursed during the year 1,403 cases were completed by the 31st December. The main categories of diseases for which these patients were treated included Respiratory diseases (i.e. Bronchitis, Pneumonia but **not** Tuberculosis) 171; Anaemias 153; Complications of pregnancy 125; Skin diseases (i.e. boils, carbuncles, etc.) 102; Constipation 90; Diseases of the heart and arteries 83. The treatment consisted of injections in 691 cases and general nursing in 372 cases. Antibiotics were administered by injection in 325 cases and drugs for anaemias accounted for 258 cases in which injections were given. 9,332 visits were made by Home Nurses for the sole purpose of giving injections.

In the Autumn a survey of the work performed by the Home Nurses in the Division over a period of 28 days was made. At the same time similar surveys were being conducted in the Harrogate and Horsforth Divisions.

HOME NURSE TRAINING SCHEME

The County now trains its own Home Nurses. Nurses who possess the S.R.N. qualification can only be accepted for temporary appointments. If they agree to undergo the approved course of training for the Queen's Institute of District Nurses they are seconded to another Division for a period of 3 or 4 months if they have had less than 18 months experience of Home Nursing. In our own Division, Mrs. Hucknall, Senior Nursing Sister, Rawmarsh, and Mrs. E. Brooks, Senior Nursing Sister, Thurnscoe, have been selected as Sisters in charge of Training. The Nurse under instruction remains under the supervision of one or other of these Senior Sisters for the whole of the period. Lectures are held at Wakefield and three weeks are spent at the Johnson Memorial Home, Sheffield. Mrs. W. Taylor, Area Nursing Officer, and Miss V. Dunford, Divisional Nursing Officer, supervise the overall

training programme. We have already trained 4 nurses in the Division under this scheme and all passed the examination conducted by an independent examiner of the Queen's Institute of District Nurses. Three of our own staff of Home Nurses have been similarly trained in other Divisions and passed the examination at the end of the training period. The fully trained Nurses attend Refresher Courses at regular intervals. Four attended such a course at Grantley Hall.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION — Section 26

Smallpox Vaccination

No. of Persons Vaccinated or Re-Vaccinated during 1962 :—

Age at 31/12/62 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1962	1—4 1958/61	5—14 1948/57	15 or over before 1948	Total
No. Vaccinated					
Dearne	187	206	618	326	1337
Conisbrough	100	113	161	87	461
Mexborough	78	83	95	106	362
Wath	71	78	118	168	435
Swinton	56	125	116	87	384
Rawmarsh	67	120	190	101	478
Total	559	725	1298	875	3457
No. Re-vaccinated					
Dearne	—	4	31	264	299
Conisborough	—	—	10	35	45
Mexborough	—	1	39	108	148
Wath	—	—	13	103	116
Swinton	—	1	20	70	91
Rawmarsh	—	4	17	94	115
Total	—	10	130	674	814

This disease in its major form kills one in three of those who develop the complaint. The disease will tend to be imported more commonly owing to air travel. Treatment is not effective in preventing death or disfigurement. The disease is prevented only by vaccination in infancy and re-vaccination in adult life.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Immunisations

Urban District	No. of children primarily Immunised in 1962			No. of children given booster doses during 1962
	Under 5 yrs.	5—14 years	Total	
Conisbrough	220	76	296	218
Dearne	281	141	422	159
Mexborough	227	12	239	126
Wath	139	67	206	350
Swinton	210	57	267	109
Rawmarsh	224	65	289	155
Total	1301	418	1719	1117

The immunisation rate in school children is excellent and well above the minimum safe level of 75%. If Diphtheria became prevalent it is the under fives who would be most involved. Children should be protected before they are a year old and there is need to increase the numbers immunised in the under 5 age group.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Details at 31st December, 1962

	No. of persons completely Vaccinated during 1962		Total persons completely Vaccinated at 31/12/62	
	3 injections	4 injections	3 injections	4 injections
Children born in years 1947 — 1962	4115	1423	26420	8228
Young Persons	2054	—	10735	—
TOTAL	6169	1423	37155	8228

AMBULANCE SERVICE — Section 27

The Divisional Area is served by the County Ambulance Station at Dunford House, Wath-upon-Dearne. The Station Officer is Mr. F. Hyde, G.I.A.O., who has kindly supplied the statistics listed below. The Staff of 25 includes 16 male driver-attendants, 2 female driver-attendants, 5 shift leaders and 2 Clerk/Telephonists.

No. of patients conveyed	...	...	...	32,740
No. of journeys	...	...	...	5,727
Total mileage 1-1-62 to 31-12-62)	...			175,161

The six vehicles stationed at Wath are all equipped with short wave radio communication sets. Two vehicles were replaced during the year. The Station Superintendent attended a two day course at Leeds Infirmary on advanced first-aid, covering emergency resuscitation, emergency mid-wifery, and emergency treatment of the unconscious casualty suffering from brain injury. The instruction covered mouth to mouth breathing and cardiac massage. The Divisional Medical Officer also attended a demonstration at the Leeds General Infirmary arranged by the Surgeon in charge of the Casualty Department. These lectures were followed by instruction to all members of the Ambulance Staff by Dr. J. Hall, Deputy Medical Officer of Health and were accompanied by films on Mouth to Mouth Breathing and Emergency Child Birth by the Divisional Nursing Officer Miss V. Dunford.

The Ambulance Depot is completely modern and has its own inspection pit and maintenance department. Major repairs are referred to County Ambulance Headquarters, Birkenshaw, Bradford.

The Ambulance Depot telephone number is Wath-upon-Dearne 2234/5 night and day, and any person can order an ambulance for any accident or emergency childbirth where it is apparent that emergency hospital treatment is required. All members of the service hold a valid certificate of the St. John Ambulance Association.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS

—CARE AND AFTER CARE — Section 28

Nursing Equipment in the Home :

1,643 issues of various forms of nursing equipment were made in 1962. These items ranged from Feeding Cups and Walking Sticks to Hospital Beds and Hydraulic Hoists.

Each Home Nurse keeps a stock of smaller items of equipment and the larger items are stored with a reserve supply of minor items at Wath-upon-Dearne and Mexborough. A Monthly Return of available equipment is sent to Central Office at Wakefield so that transfers can be readily effected between Divisional Areas as the occasion demands.

Every use is made of disposable items of equipment such as bed pads and pants for incontinent patients and plastic syringes and disposable needles.

Enuresis Alarms are made available for use with children who are habitual bed-wetters, on the recommendations of the Child Health Specialists and other Medical Officers. 18 Alarms were available at the end of December 1962 and they had been issued 57 times in all.

Hospital After-care :

2 Health Visitors in the Division visit the Montagu Hospital, Mexborough, Fullerton Hospital, Denaby Main and the Wathwood Hospital, Wath-upon-Dearne, each week for the purpose of liaison duties. The Hospitals at Mexborough and Denaby Main provide for all categories of patients, whilst Wathwood Hospital is primarily for Chest cases. More recently direct liaison has been established in the person of the Divisional Nursing Officer with the Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham.

The following is a Summary of the work performed by the Health Visitor at the Wathwood Hospital during the year 1962 :—

Number of visits to Hospital	...	...	...	...	47
Number of interviews in Hospital	...	...	...	...	242

Number of home visits	5
Number of investigations of home conditions ...	219
Number of cases for supervision by Health Visitor on discharge	53
Number of Home Nurses arranged for patients on discharge	Nil
Number of Home Helps arranged for patients on discharge	4
Number of cases for which Convalescent Home Treatment arranged	Nil
Number of cases for special environment investigations	3

The Health Visitor, Mrs. M. Jenkinson, reports as follows :—

“ The trend of work has altered at Wathwood Hospital. 35 beds have been closed during the year so that structural alterations may be carried out. Even so there have been more admissions. There have not been many ‘long stay’ patients, but more non-tubercular chests in for a short stay for investigation—bronchoscopy, etc.

CASES OF INTEREST

Male patient aged 51 years—Non-tubercular chest

When this patient, a bachelor, was ready for discharge his landlady could not take him back because of her own ill health. I rang the Welfare Officer at his place of employment and was given a list of addresses. On discharge the patient went to other lodging.

Female patient aged 81 years—Acute bronchitis

Admitted as an emergency, also very deaf. Neighbours came with her and left her house key with the ward staff. In April, a son came to the hospital and was very objectionable to the staff—he took his mother’s house key after signing for it. In July the ward staff told me that the patient had no visitors at all and no money. The other patients were buying

her personal requirements, she had no letters either. I went to see the patient again and she told me that her son, after obtaining the key, had gone into her house and taken her pension book, rent book, and bank book. She said all the money she had had was 10/- on two occasions, one in April when her son took the key, and the other in a letter dated 29th June. He had not been to see her since he had taken the key, and told her he would pay the rent. I rang the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance Office—they said they didn't even know that the patient had a pension book but they would look into the matter. A fortnight later I rang again, saying that the patient still had no money. Shortly after this the Hospital had a letter saying that the son had drawn the money and promised to pay back all that he had drawn. He came to see his mother and she signed for him to continue drawing her pension. He then promised that if his mother was discharged from the hospital and had a Home Help, he and his wife would go over to see her and keep an eye on her. The patient was discharged but in a very short time she was re-admitted because it was too much for them to go over regularly to see her. They have a car. She does now receive letters and is not without money.

Female patient aged 49 years—Pulmonary Tuberculosis

This patient is divorced but receives no maintenance. She had been working as a housekeeper and her 15 year old daughter was living with her. The daughter is a weaver and had gone into lodgings whilst her mother was in hospital. The patient had been in Wathwood Hospital on a previous occasion, in March 1960. As she was very upset about her financial position I rang the National Assistance Board and they told me that as long as the patient was in hospital her rent would be paid and she would have a National Assistance grant of 16s. 6d. per week. I was able to tell her this right away.

Female patient aged 19 years—Pulmonary Tuberculosis

This patient had previously had a T.B. kidney removed in Doncaster Royal Infirmary. Her husband is a miner and she had an eight month old baby. The family had been from

one lodging to another. Neither the patient's family nor her husband's family were at all helpful. They were on the housing list. This matter was discussed with the Medical Officer of Health, who was successful in his application for the re-housing of this patient on her discharge from hospital.

Male patient—Non-tubercular chest

When this patient was almost ready for discharge I contacted the Health Visitor who arranged for the house to be aired and a Home Help to attend, as he lives alone.

Male patient aged 26—Bronchial asthma

Admitted from the fair at Chapeltown. The ward sister was very concerned because she had given the patient a 'sick note' and he had not sent it in to the Insurance Office, and yet he was obviously short of money. He told me that he had been in Leeds General Infirmary from the 13th to 29th September and the Almoner there had obtained money for him from the National Assistance Board. I told him he must still send his 'sick note' to the Insurance Office to be credited with stamps. He then told me he was out of benefit because he had served a prison sentence for assault, and his parents wanted nothing to do with him.

I rang the National Assistance Board and they said they would deal with him, and give him a grant whilst in hospital. When he was ready for discharge from the hospital I rang the National Assistance Board from the hospital and it was arranged that the patient should go down from the hospital at 10 a.m. the next morning to collect a travel voucher for Grimsby, to travel the day after.

Before he left the hospital he went round the ward collecting money from the men for items they wished to be brought in. He did not return, nor did he return the money. The police were notified. He had not gone to Grimsby. He was picked up a few days later in a hospital at Halifax—bronchial asthma. He served another prison sentence.

General

Liaison exists with the hospitals in neighbouring areas, through liaison Health Visitors in other divisions and through almoners of the hospital concerned.

Health Visitors provide background reports of patients admitted to hospital and special reports are submitted in respect of all patients awaiting admission to the Geriatric Units at Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham, and Montagu Hospital, Mexborough.

After-care is given in many cases on discharge.

TUBERCULOSIS AFTER-CARE

59 Patients were receiving extra nourishment grants, is the way of 2 free pints of milk daily, at the end of 1962. 33 grants were made during the year and 29 discontinued. All applications which are initiated by the Health Visitor are checked and counter-signed by the Consultant Chest Physician and are reviewed every two months.

In addition to the liaison established at the Wathwood Hospital where 242 patients were interviewed during the year, a Health Visitor has been specially delegated to attend the Chest Clinic at Mexborough each week to discuss with the Consultant Chest Physician, Dr. J. D. Stevens, any special problems relating to the care of patients and follow-up of contacts. The Division is also served by the Chest Clinic at Rotherham where Dr. A. C. Morrison is Consultant Chest Physician.

All school entrants where parents have given written consent are jelly tested, as are all children who appear not to be in very good health. 1,304 children were tested in 1962, 6 of whom had a positive reaction. These were referred to the Chest Clinic for further investigation and the family doctor is kept informed.

Health Visitors continue to render background reports and lists of contacts in respect of all notified cases. An average of 6 contacts for every notified case is checked.

B.C.G. Vaccination of school children has also continued and 1,264 were vaccinated during 1962 following negative Heaf test. 48 children from Mexborough Grammar

School with strongly positive tuberculin tests were referred to the Chest Physician. Happily no cases of Tuberculosis were discovered in either the children or their contacts. Of the 48 children, 15 had a definite history of contact with a case of Tuberculosis in the past.

Applications for the provision of personal clothing for patients are submitted to the Care Committees at either Doncaster or Rotherham, and these are usually favourably received.

All the District Councils in the Health Division allow priority of housing on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health for active proved cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis where the Medical Officer of Health considers that their present housing accommodation is inadequate or where there is overcrowding, or where the house is situated in areas of gross atmospheric pollution.

The South Yorkshire Mass Radiography Unit visited 5 locations in the Divisional area during 1962 and in all, 6,517 people were X-rayed. 2 cases of active Pulmonary Tuberculosis were discovered and 71 inactive cases. Other non-tuberculosis abnormalities discovered are classified as follows :—

Abnormalities of the Bony Thorax and Soft	
Tissues—Congenital	10
Abnormalities of the Bony Thorax and Soft	
Tissues—Acquired	7
Bacterial and virus infections of the lungs	12
Bronchiectasis	10
Emphysema	10
Pulmonary fibrosis—non-tuberculous	26
Pneumoconiosis—not previously certified	95
Pneumoconiosis—previously certified	18
Benign tumours of the lungs and mediastinum	2
Carcinoma of the lung and mediastinum	3
Pleural thickening or calcification — non-tuberculous	22
Abnormalities of the diaphragm and oesophagus;	
congenital and acquired	4
Congenital abnormalities of heart and vessels	2
Acquired abnormalities of heart and vessels	32

CHIROPODY

2,689 patients were receiving Chiropody treatment through the nine Voluntary Agencies operating a service throughout the Divisional area. A little over 25% of the cases were unable through infirmity, old age or physical handicap, to attend the centres for treatment.

It is estimated that there are 10,300 residents aged 65 and over in the area, so our figures indicate that 25% of all pensioners are receiving the service. When the scheme was introduced in 1960, estimates were based on a 15% acceptance rate. All cases referred for treatment are subject to the approval of the Medical Officer of Health before treatment can commence. Although the Chiropodists' Fees are paid by the Voluntary Associations, the amount is re-imbursed by the County Council on submission of certified claims.

The following is a Summary of treatments carried out in 1962 :—

Voluntary Association	Total Sessions	No. of Patients treated			No. of attendances
		Domi-ciliary	Non-Domi-ciliary	Total	
Bolton-on-Dearne O.A.P. Association	30	15	68	83	328
Conisbrough & Denaby Main O.A.P. Welfare Committee	123	85	280	365	1452
Goldthorpe O.A.P. Association	46	52	103	155	592
Mexborough Old Folk's Welfare Committee.....	211	131	478	609	2406
Swinton Aged Peoples Welfare Committee.....	159	106	255	361	1917
Rawmarsh Aged Peoples Welfare Committee.....	176	125	358	483	2117
Thurnscoe O.A.P. Association	31	18	69	87	353
Thurnscoe W.V.S.	47	45	115	160	619
Wath-on-Dearne Aged Peoples Welfare Com'tee	141	119	267	386	1684
Total	964	696	1993	2689	11468

I would like to express my thanks to the officials of the Voluntary Associations and the Chiropodists for their services.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Mothercraft—Public Health teaching

A regular programme of mothercraft teaching and talks on public health work has been carried on in seven of our ten Senior Modern Schools. The Health Visitors teach basically to the same syllabus and are thus able to interchange schools in case of illness or holidays, so providing continuity.

Each Health Visitor spends approximately one half day each week in Secondary Modern Schools lecturing mainly to school leavers, but this teaching could be extended to all pupils if time permitted.

Heads of the other three schools would like the Health Visitors to visit their schools but owing to the shortage of Health Visitors in this area we cannot, for the time being, start any more projects.

Occasionally, Health Visitors have gone into Junior Schools to talk to all children on personal hygiene but this again is limited by the time available.

After hearing about so many young people and families taking camping holidays, one Health Visitor visited a camp to give campers a talk on Food Hygiene and Personal Hygiene in the camp.

Home Safety

Rawmarsh, Conisbrough and Wath-on-Dearne Urban District Councils held full scale Home Safety programmes during which Health Visitors visited all schools in the areas and during their spare time talked to Mother's Meetings and Aged People.

The Divisional Medical Officer or Divisional Nursing Officer attend Home Safety Meetings in the area.

Smoking and Lung Cancer

Students at the Day Training College, Swinton, are particularly interested in this subject and have had lively discussions.

Films and literature have been supplied to them by the Divisional Medical Officer.

All pupils at the Swinton Comprehensive School have seen the film 'Time Pulls a Trigger.'

Letters on the subject have been sent to parents of scholars at Secondary Modern Schools throughout this area.

Ante-natal Clinics and Child Welfare Clinics

Health Education is carried out as a matter of routine at all our Clinics.

To support our Health Education activities we have at our disposal two film strip projectors, a 16 m.m. sound film projector, three types of screens and six flannelgraphs. Films are loaned from our own County Film Library and national distributors as required.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE — Section 29

Establishment of Domestic Helps	79
Number of Domestic Helps employed at 31-12-62	174 part-time (equivalent of 83.9 full-time)

Groups receiving assistance :—

	No. of Cases	Hours
1. Maternity (including expectant mothers)	114	9,087
2. Tuberculosis	3	196
3. Chronic Sick		
(a) aged 65 plus	1,108	159,864
(b) aged 65	81	10,096
4. Others	50	4,043
Totals	1,356	183,286

The provision of Domestic Help is usually based on a Medical Certificate from the Family Doctor and may be provided where some person is ill, aged, mentally defective or to care for young children where the mother may have been admitted to hospital or otherwise ill. The service is also provided when required for expectant mothers before, during and after confinement.

The Home Help Service is not a free service, each applicant is required to complete a form giving details of their financial circumstances and the charge is assessed after consideration of these details. Persons in receipt of a Supplementary Pension from the National Assistance Board are not charged.

In exceptional circumstances and where this is authorised by the Divisional Medical Officer and the County Medical Officer a 24-hour service can be provided.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

1. Subnormal or Severely Subnormal

Division No. 26

Number under Care and Guidance	...	...	191
Number of new Ascertainments	...	...	34
Number attending Training Centre	...	...	101

2. Mentally Ill

Number discharged from Psychiatric Hospital	144
Number requiring After-care	135
Number of visits involved for After-care, and patients referred from Out-patient Clinics	751
Number of cases referred to Out-patient Psychiatric Clinics	96
Number referred to Rehabilitation Centres ...	7

There is excellent co-operation with the medical superintendent and the staff at Middlewood Hospital, Sheffield. Mental Welfare Officers may visit in-patients in the hospital, or discuss any case with the psychiatrist at the hospital. The number of requests from the hospital for after-care during 1962 was 136.

A liaison committee has been formed and meetings are held each month. Cases discussed are those presenting special difficulty.

A Mental Health Exhibition was held during two days in October, 1962, at the Child Welfare Centre, Goldthorpe. The programme included talks by consultant psychiatrists and social workers, films, "Brains Trusts" etc.

There was an exhibition and sale of articles made by patients at the Middlewood Hospital, Sheffield. Also included in the programme was an exhibition of handicrafts made by trainees of the County Training Centre, Wath-upon-Dearne, which was open to the public during the two days of this Mental Health Exhibition.

Out-Patient Clinics

Psychiatric out-patients at the Barnsley Beckett Hospital and the Doncaster Royal Infirmary are attended by mental welfare officers, Mrs. F. H. Redman and Mrs. M. K. Page respectively. The consultant psychiatrist is Dr. M. Jeffrey.

All new patients at these clinics are interviewed first by the mental welfare officer before being seen by the consultant psychiatrist. A full social history is obtained from each patient. There is an average of 320 new patients seen at each clinic during the year. Follow-up visits are made to patients in their own homes at the request of the consultant. Domiciliary visits with the psychiatrist, to take social histories, are also made. The number of patients seen in their own homes has increased greatly during the past year.

After-care Club, Rock House, Swinton.

The first meeting was held on the 24th August, 1961, and was attended by six people. Attendances have increased steadily and the average attendance is now twenty.

With the advent of the new workshops, the adult section were able to commence sub-contract work, and this includes stick splitting, drawing boards, blackboards, dolls cots, fibre pots, and Kraft paper sugar bags, bean bags, black-out curtains for schools and canteens, and feather flicks. It is hoped to increase the sub-contract work during the coming year.

The adult male trainees help to maintain the Training Centre grounds, and also help to cultivate a plot of ground.

The adult females are responsible for the Centre laundry, and an electric washing machine was obtained during the year for this purpose.

At the Mental Health Exhibition held at Goldthorpe, a display of work was presented for public inspection.

There is a flourishing parent teacher association and bi-monthly social evenings are greatly enjoyed by parents, friends, teachers, and adult trainees. Members of the teaching staff have attended refresher courses at Grantley Hall, and particular interest has been in art.

When the junior trainees are on holiday and the school meals service is not in operation, meals for the adult trainees are provided by a local contractor and this arrangement works admirably.

Three special coaches convey the trainees to and from the Centre daily, and despite weather difficulties, no undue hazards have been experienced.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The duties of the School Health Service have been maintained during 1962. The general health of all the school children remains at the high level of the post-war years.

The problems of over-nutrition and obesity continued to present itself to School Medical Officers—a problem for which there is no easy remedy. The suggested raising of the calorific value of school dinners by some authorities will not alleviate the position. No medical objection could be raised to the raising of the protein content only.

An important innovation during the year has been the acquisition of a pure tone audiometer. This machine transmits a series of 'pure tones' at known frequencies and intensities to ear phones. The responses of the subject are graphed and reveal the pattern and degree of loss of hearing. The audiometer will be used routinely to test the hearing of all school children in the division at the age of six, any other children who are suspected of deafness and those children who may be 'at risk', e.g. those whose mothers contracted an illness during pregnancy. The machine will be operated by specially selected and trained health visitors and the results after only a short period of use are encouraging.

The Division is fortunate in having the services of a Consultant Paediatrician, Dr. C. C. Harvey, a Consultant Psychiatrist—Dr. J. D. Orme and a Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon Miss Mary Jones and Dr. S. K. Bannerjee, Ophthalmologist, to whom cases of difficulty are referred.

Drs. Barbara Demaine, Mary Menzies and J. D. Hall are responsible for the ascertainment of pupils requiring special educational treatment and Dr. S. K. Pande has performed many of the routine medical inspections and immunisations and vaccinations of the department. I am grateful also for the invaluable work and assistance of the Divisional Nursing Officer, Miss V. Dunford, and all the Health Visitors and School Nurses who have worked so assiduously. My acknowledgements are also due to Drs. P. L. and B. R. Baker for their help during the year.

VITAL STATISTICS

Table I

Inspections of School Children 1962

Entrants	2,148
First Year Secondary	2,074
Last Year Secondary	1,791
	<hr/>
Total ...	6,013
	<hr/>
No. of Special Inspections	2,639
No. of Re-Inspections	235
	<hr/>
Total ...	2,874
	<hr/>
Total Inspections ...	8,887

Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected :

Satisfactory	99.3%
Found to Require Treatment	7.3%

The percentage requiring treatment is lower than the national average, and shows a reduction on the previous year.

The percentage of pupils found to be satisfactory on examination remains high, and is an indication of the good nutritional state of the country as a whole.

Table II

Cleanliness and Head Infestation

Total No. examinations made for this purpose	16,830
Total No. found infested	637
Total percentage found infested	3.8%
(England and Wales 1.5%; West Riding 2%)	

The present level of louse infestation remains low and is an indication of a reservoir of infection, which unless efforts at total eradication are continued, could lead to an increase at any time.

Table III

Care of Handicapped Children

Milton Day School—E.S.N.	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
Residential School—E.S.N.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„	„	—Deaf or Partially Deaf	...	...	...	...	13
„	„	—Deaf E.S.N.	...	...	...	...	—
„	„	—PARTIALLY Sighted	...	...	...	...	2
„	„	—Blind	...	...	...	...	3
„	„	—Delicate	...	...	...	...	6
„	„	—Cerebral Palsy	...	...	...	...	8
„	„	—Physically Handicapped	...	...	...	...	...
		excluding cerebral palsy	...	...	...	...	1
„	„	—Epileptic	...	...	...	...	—
„	„	—Maladjusted	...	...	...	...	2
Total							113

The ascertainment of the handicapped child is a co-operative effort by schools, school health services and family doctors.

The largest category is always that of the educationally subnormal and the commonest cause of physical handicapping is cerebral palsy.

Table IV

Tuberculin Jelly Testing School Entrants

No. Tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,802
No. Positive	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
No. Negative	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,796

The test is a simple and quick patch one applied to all school entrants. The presence of a positive result denotes a naturally acquired infection with tuberculosis, usually to a mild degree. Although the child is not usually ill and requires no treatment, it is a helpful procedure in tracing infectious cases of tuberculosis.

Table V

B.C.G. Vaccination 13 years and older School Children

No. of children offered testing and vaccination if necessary	...	...	...	—
No. of acceptances	...	...	...	—
Percentage of acceptances	...	...	...	—

Pre-vaccination Tuberculin Test :

No. Tested	1,753
------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

Result of Test :

No. Positive	...	...	...	...	...	...	414
No. Negative	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,272
No. not ascertained	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Percent positive	...	...	...	...	...	...	24%
No. vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,264

The percentage of 13 year old school children who by virtue of a negative skin test show non-infection by tuberculosis is at the expected level for the country as a whole. Parental acceptance of the necessity for B.C.G. testing and vaccination is now improving.

Vaccination and Immunisation

Full statistical details are given in the remainder of the Annual Report. Immunisation against Diphtheria and Tetanus was offered to all school children in the infants and junior schools. The parental response has been fairly satisfactory and is at the national level. 100% response remains however the aim. Oral vaccine against Poliomyelitis is now used throughout the division and refusal to accept vaccination is correspondingly lower.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

The Hospital Services for the area are administered by the Rotherham and Mexborough Hospital Management Committee and the Barnsley Hospital Management Committee on behalf of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board.

General Hospital Services are provided mainly by the Montagu Hospital, Mexborough; Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham; and the Beckett Hospital, Barnsley.

Infectious Diseases Hospitals include Kendray Isolation Hospital, Barnsley; Tickhill Road, Hospital, Doncaster, and Lodge Moor Hospital, Sheffield.

Maternity Units are available at the Montagu Hospital, Mexborough; Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham; St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley, and Listerdale Maternity Home, Wickersley.

Chest Clinics

The area is served by two Chest Clinics, one being at 'Whateley House,' Cemetery Road, Mexborough (Consultant Chest Physician Dr. J. D. Stevens) and the second is at 'Chatham House', Chatham Street, Rotherham, where Dr. A. C. Morrison is Consultant Chest Physician.

Problem Families

Meetings are held of a Committee formed for the correlation of information relating to children neglected or ill-treated in their own home. The Medical Officer of Health is the designated Officer and the following Departments and Organisations are represented on the Committee :—

The Public Health Department by Medical Officers, Health Visitors, Mental Health Social Workers and Public Health Inspectors.

The Education Department by the Divisional Education Officer and School Welfare Officers.

Other Representatives come from the District Councils' Housing Departments; N.S.P.C.C.; Welfare Division; National Assistance Board.

The information available from all these sources is correlated at the meeting and decisions taken by the Committee as to the best method of assisting these families and improving their circumstances.

The County Council operate a scheme of rent guarantee to safeguard the interests of District Councils in selected cases where there was a danger of the families being evicted, broken up and the children being taken into care.

(Sections "C", "D", "E" and "F" of this Report have been compiled by Mr. W. W. Wilkinson, Chief Public Health Inspector.)

SECTION "C"

GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

During the year the following inspections were made :—

Nature of Inspection	No. of Inspections made
Houses for structural defects (housing defects)	524
Premises re nuisances :—	
Vermin and insect pests	42
Drainage and sanitary conveniences	194
Dustbins and refuse collection	66
Offensive accumulations	53
Paving of yards and passages	30
Keeping of animals	3
Filthy premises	15
Miscellaneous housing visits	118
Observations and visits re smoke nuisances	14
Air pollution—visits re measurement	24
Smoke control areas	14
Visits re refuse collection	13
Visits re refuse disposal	14
Food shops	46
Canteens and food preparing premises	10
Bakehouses	1
Public houses	5
Slaughterhouses	54
Meat inspection visits	374
Hairdressers premises	9
Factories and workplaces	5
Rats and mice inspections	73
Food hawkers	15

Nature of Inspection								No. of Inspections made
Visits for food sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Visits for sampling of drinking water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Visits re inadequacy of water supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Inspection of caravan dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Visits re infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Noise nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Total								1845

Complaints received

321 complaints were received at my office during the year. This shows an increase of 44 from last year. The complaints have been classified as follows :—

Nature of complaint								No. of complaints received
Choked or leaking drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
General housing defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Dilapidated dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Defective sanitary conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Vermin and other insect pests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Accumulation of refuse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Delay in emptying dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Keeping of animal nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Rats and mice infestations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Nuisances from flooding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Nuisances from offensive smells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Insufficient water supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Nuisances from caravans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Noise nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Total								321

Particulars of Notices served under Public Health Acts and West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951

Number of written informal notices served during the year requiring nuisances and housing defects to be remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166
Number complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89*
Number of verbal intimations given	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134
Number complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109*
Number of statutory notices served re nuisances (excluding housing repairs)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Number complied with by owner or occupier	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16*
Number of statutory notices served requiring housing defects to be remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Number complied with by owner	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7*
Number of notices where work executed by local authority in default of owner (to remedy housing defects and other nuisances)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17*
Number of notices where works executed by owner after institution of legal proceedings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

* Includes notices served prior to 1962, but complied with in 1962.

The statutory notices served during the year, including notices under the powers contained in the Public Health Act, 1936, section 39 (maintenance of drains), 45 (repairs of defective waterclosets), 56 (paving and drainage of yards), 75 (renewal of dustbins), 93 (abatement of nuisances), the Public Health Act, 1961, section 27(2) (removal of rubbish), and under the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, section 35 (repair of defective houses), 53 (cleansing of choked drains) and 69 (renewal of dustbins).

Nature of Defects remedied under Public Health Acts

Choked drains cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
Drains reconstructed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Inspection chambers repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Watercloset structures repaired	...	...	...	...	...	4
Watercloset fittings repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dustbins renewed	...	...	...	...	...	59
Accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	9
Dirty and/or verminous premises cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Insect pest infestations cleared	...	...	...	...	...	10
Rodent infestations cleared	...	...	...	...	...	75
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	132
Chimney stacks repaired	...	...	...	...	...	31
Smoke nuisance abated	...	...	...	...	...	1
Eaves gutters repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fractured walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Walls re-pointed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wall and ceiling plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	...	6
Window frames, doors and door frames repaired	...	...	...	...	...	8
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	3
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	5
Wash-hand basins provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
Caravans removed	...	...	...	...	...	19
Animal nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	2
Yards and passages paved	...	...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous defects remedied	...	...	...	...	...	4

Sanitary Accommodation

The following table shows the number of dwelling houses and other buildings in the five wards of the District and the sanitary accommodation provided thereat:—

Wards	Dwelling Houses	Dwelling Houses with Shops (incl. in Col. 1)	Shops and Factories	Miscellaneous Buildings	Privies	Water Closets	Fixed Ashpits		Dustbins	Cesspools	Slop Closets	Chemical Closets
							Wet	Dry				
Central	1635	47	51	40	2	2409	3	9	1687	4	1	9
East	721	53	17	15	5	906	2	1	736	5	1	4
Wharncliffe	978	26	30	16	—	1142	—	1	1049	1	—	—
Winterwell	639	42	26	15	—	779	—	2	679	—	—	—
Melton	1179	27	27	18	—	1317	—	3	1198	1	1	—
Totals	5152	195	151	104	7	6553	5	16	5349	11	2	13

Caravans

No licences to station or use moveable dwellings in the District were issued during the year. A few caravans were stationed in the District on land or adjoining land on which works of building or civil engineering were being carried out, to accommodate employees engaged on those works.

Considerable difficulty was experienced arising from caravans stationed on unlicensed sites by gypsies and other caravan dwellers who were mostly engaged on the collection and sale of scrap materials. From the sanitary point of view the conditions on these sites were extremely unsatisfactory. In co-operation with the owners and occupiers of the sites steps were taken by the Council to ensure removal of the caravans and the fencing or embankment of the sites to prevent re-occupation.

Insect Pests

During the year complaints were received from occupiers of dwelling houses, of infestations by cockroaches, earwigs, slugs and woodworm.

In each instance disinfestation treatments were made, and/or advice given to the occupiers on methods of dealing with or preventing recurrence of the nuisance.

Two houses were found to be infested with bed bugs and treatments by the application of liquid insecticide were carried out at the premises, together with, in one case, the fumigation of all household effects. One Council house was treated, as a preventive measure, against the re-infestation by bed bugs.

Rodent Infestation Control

Forty-nine notifications were received of infestations of premises by rats and mice.

As the Council undertakes the treatment of dwelling house premises, including gardens and allotments, free of charge, the occupiers of premises readily notify the Council of any infestation. A part-time rodent operator is employed on this work.

Although the work of destroying rats and mice is important, the prevention of conditions which favour infestation is in my opinion more important. Soundly constructed building in good repair, removal of lumber and rubbish, tidiness and cleanliness of buildings, yards, gardens and allotments and care in the disposal of waste food, are all important in reducing infestations. The practice of "feeding the birds" with waste bread results in many complaints of rats on the premises.

The following table records the work carried out during the year :—

Type of premises	RATS Number of premises:			MICE Number of premises:		
	In-spected	Found to be infested	Treated by L.A.	In-spected	Found to be infested	Treated by L.A.
Dwelling house premises	104	53	53	10	9	9
Local Authority premises	6	6	6	2	2	2
Business premises	10	9	9	6	6	6
Totals	120	68	68	18	17	17

Inspection of Factories

The following tables give particulars of the number of inspections made and the action taken during 1962 :—

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. Part 1 of the Act of 1937.

1. Inspections for the purpose of provisions as to health

Premises (1)	No. on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(1) Factories in which Secs. 1 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities	5	—	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	43	2	—	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority.	6	—	—	—
TOTAL	54	2	—	—

2. Cases in which defects were found

Type of Defect (1)	Number of cases in which defects were				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	—	1	—	—	—
Total	—	1	—	1	—

Hairdressers Premises

Persons carrying on the business of hairdresser or barber are required to register their names and the address at which the business is carried on, with the Council. Five new registrations were effected during the year bringing the number of registrations to sixteen. Prior to registration the premises to be used are inspected and arrangements made for them to be brought to a standard relating to the structural condition and fitting of the premises as is approved by the Public Health Committee.

Atmospheric Pollution

Measurement of air pollution was commenced in this District in June, 1958.

The following tables show the information given in the Public Analyst's monthly reports on his examination of the lead peroxide candles and deposit gauge.

Lead Peroxide Gauges

Month	Mg. of SO ₃ /day collected by 100 sq. cm. of batch A PbO ₃ at:—					Pre-vailing winds
	Wath Wood Reservoir	Park Lane	Sewage Works	Strathmore	Farfield Lane	
January	4·85	3·55	3·48	3·42	4·17	SW
February	2·83	4·36	2·47	1·78	3·22	SW & WNW
March	3·47	2·93	3·55	1·81	3·11	NNW
April	2·54	2·87	2·11	1·31	2·97	NE
May	1·93	1·93	1·53	1·04	2·17	N
June	1·70	1·67	1·68	1·04	1·55	SW
July	1·71	1·95	1·62	0·95	1·55	WNW
August	1·49	1·83	1·63	·095	1·38	SW
September	2·25	1·82	1·19	1·08	1·94	SW
October	2·95	2·85	2·25	1·49	2·66	WNW
November	4·40	3·77	2·94	2·19	4·37	SE
December.....	5·59	4·51	3·79	3·15	4·36	WNW
Totals	35·71	34·04	28·24	20·21	33·55	—
Monthly Average	2·98	2·84	2·35	1·68	2·80	—

Deposit Gauge

Month	Period of exposure in days	Monthly rain deposit in inches	Total water insoluble matter in tons/sq. mile	Total water soluble matter in tons/sq. mile	Total solids in tons per sq. mile	Prevail- ing winds
January	31	2·32	11·67	6·94	18·61	SW
February	28	0·67	10·57	5·24	15·81	SW & WNW
March	31	1·14	9·50	5·17	14·67	NNW
April	28	1·89	5·57	4·20	9·77	NE
May	32	2·30	9·50	5·50	15·01	N
June	29	0·39	11·44	2·03	13·47	SW
July	31	1·62	7·97	4·80	12·77	WNW
August	31	3·31	6·50	4·40	10·91	SW
September	31	3·07	5·77	6·00	11·77	SW
October	31	0·67	4·80	4·10	8·90	WNW
November	29	0·99	2·90	4·64	7·54	SE
December.....	31	1·10	6·33	7·24	13·57	WNW
Totals	363	19·47	92·54	60·26	152·80	—
Monthly Average	30	1·62	7·71	5·02	12·73	—

SECTION “D” HOUSING

Housing statistics for the year are as follows :—

No. of dwelling houses in District	5152
No. of houses included in above	
(a) Back-to-back	4
(b) Single back	8

Houses in Clearance Areas and Unfit Houses elsewhere

Number of houses included in representations made during the year :	
(a) in Clearance Areas	Nil
(b) individual unfit houses	32

A.	HOUSES DEMOLISHED during the year			
	IN CLEARANCE AREAS Declared under Sec. 42 of Housing Act 1957	Number of Houses Demolished	Unfit for human habitation Included by reason of bad arrangement. On land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	6 — —
		Persons Displaced during year	From houses unfit for human habitation From houses included by reason of bad arrangement From houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act 1957.....	14 — —
		Families Displaced during year	From houses unfit for human habitation From houses included by reason of bad arrangement From houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act 1957	4 — —
	NOT IN CLEARANCE AREAS	Number of Houses Demolished	As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957 Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the M.O.H..... Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under Local Acts Houses included in unfitness orders made under para. 2 of 2nd Sched. to the Town and Country Planning Act 1959.....	— — — —
		Persons Displaced during year	From houses to be demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957 From local Auth. owned houses certified unfit by the M.O.H..... From houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts. From houses included in unfitness orders	23 — — —
		Families Displaced during year	From houses to be demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957 From local Auth. owned houses certified unfit by the M.O.H..... From houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts. From houses included in unfitness orders	7 — — —
Number of dwellings included above which were previously reported as closed.				—

B.	UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED during the year in pursuance of closing orders or undertakings	Number of Houses	Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) Housing Act 1957, and Section 26 Housing Act, 1961..... Under Sections 17 (3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	— —
		Persons Displaced during year	From houses to be closed:— Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) Housing Act, 1957 and Section 26 Housing Act, 1961 Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	— — —
		Families Displaced during year	From houses to be closed:— Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) Housing Act, 1957, and Section 26 Housing Act, 1961	— — — —
		PARTS OF BUILDINGS CLOSED under Section 18 Housing Act, 1957:—		
			Number of Houses Number of Persons Displaced Number of Families Displaced	— — —
C.	Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied	After informal action by local authority:By owner		
		After formal notice under Public Health Acts:		
		By owner		
		By local authority		
D.	Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957)	POSITION AT END OF YEAR	After formal notice under Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957:	86
			(a) by owner	13
			(b) by local authority	15
			Under Section 24, Housing Act 1957: by owner	—
		Retained for temporary accommodation	Under Section 48:No. of houses No. of separate dwellings contained therein	— —
E.	Purchase of Houses by Agreement	POSITION AT END OF YEAR	Under Section 17 (2) No. of houses No. of separate dwellings contained therein	— —
			Under Section 46: No. of houses No. of separate dwellings contained therein	— —
		Licensed for temporary accommodation under Section 34 or 53 No. of houses		
E.	Houses in clearance areas other than those included in confirmed orders or compulsory purchase orders:	No. of houses		
		No. of occupants		

Number of families rehoused during the year into
Council owned dwellings :

(a) Clearance Areas, etc.	11
(b) Overcrowding	Nil

Rent Act, 1957

(a) No. of certificates of disrepair granted ...	Nil
(b) No. of undertakings to execute repairs given by owners to the local authority ...	Nil
(c) No. of certificates of disrepair cancelled ...	Nil

New Dwellings

No. of new dwellings completed during the year :—

By the Local Authority	8
By Private Enterprise	22

Grants for Conversion or Improvement of Housing Accommodation

	Formal applications received during the year	Applications approved during the year	Number of dwellings completed during the year
	Number of dwellings	Number of dwellings	
(a) Conversions (The number of dwell- ings is the number resulting f r o m completion of the work)	4	—	—
(b) Improvements	36	27	29

Details of Advances for the purpose of acquiring or constructing houses

The Council are granting loans to persons acquiring existing houses or constructing new houses for their own occupation.

SECTION "E"

INSPECTION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

Drinking Water Samples

Thirteen samples of drinking water were collected during the year and submitted for examination to the Public Health Laboratory.

The results are given below.

Sample number	Date of collection	Probable numbers per 100 ml.		Free chlorine p.p.m.
		Coliform bacilli	Bact. Coli [type I]	
250	9.1.62	Nil	—	—
251	9.1.62	—	—	0.1
256	21.3.62	Nil	—	—
257	21.3.62	Nil	—	—
258	21.3.62	1	Neg	—
259	21.3.62	180*	Neg	—
260	21.3.62	8	Neg	—
261	21.3.62	Nil	—	—
262	21.3.62	—	—	0.1
263	11.4.62	11	Neg	—
264	11.4.62	Nil	—	—
267	13.12.62	Nil	—	—
268	13.12.62	Nil	—	—

The four samples showing the presence of coliform bacilli were considered to be unsatisfactory and apparently indicated some slight local contamination in the water supply.

Ice Cream Samples

Four samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory and the results are as follows :—

Sample No.	Sample obtained from shop or vehicle	Result of Methylene Blue test Period of decolourisation	Provisional Grade	Remarks on type of pack
252	Vehicle	Not decolourised	1	Loose Ice Cream
253	Vehicle	„ „	1	Loose Ice Cream
254	Shop	„ „	1	Unopened block
255	Shop	„ „	1	Unopened tub

Slaughterhouses and Inspection of Meat

One slaughterhouse is licensed for use as a slaughterhouse. It was in regular use throughout the year and the number of animals slaughtered there has increased considerably.

With the exception of a few sheep, the carcasses and offals of all the animals were inspected after slaughter and before removal from the slaughterhouse. The Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations (Appointed Day—No. 4) Order, 1961, came into operation on the 1st January, 1962, with respect to existing slaughterhouses in the District.

A great deal of time and effort was applied with a view to ensuring that the construction and equipment of the slaughterhouse complied with the regulations, and that hygienic practises were observed in relation to the slaughtering of animals, the dressing of carcasses and the handling of meat.

Slaughter of Animals Acts

Thirteen licences were issued during the year authorising the persons concerned to slaughter animals in a slaughterhouse.

Humane methods of slaughter are practised, the captive bolt pistol being the slaughtering instrument approved and in use in the area.

Particulars of animals slaughtered and inspected, and fresh killed meat condemned for the year ended 31st December, 1962 :—

	Cattle ex- clud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1578	530	4	7459	—
Number inspected	1578	530	4	7442	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci—					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	336	164	—	129	—
Percentage of the number inspected, affected with dis- ease other than Tuberculosis or Cysticerci.....	21.4%	31%	—	1.7%	—
Tuberculosis only:—					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.....	7	2	—	—	—
Percentage of the Number inspected, affected with tuber- culosis	0.44%	0.38%	—	—	—
Cysticercosis:—					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	13	2	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	4	1	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

All meat condemned was treated with green dye and then removed from the slaughterhouse to an animal by-products manufacturing premises.

Inspection of Other Foods

The following quantities of food were condemned at foodshops. The food was surrendered by the owners and was then collected and disposed of at the Council's refuse tip :—

Articles of food	Number of cans, jars, bottles or packets	Weight (lbs.)
Canned vegetables	62	52
Canned fruit	61	64
Canned meat	38	39½
Canned fish	3	1½
Canned milk	8	5
Powdered milk	—	56
Preserves	15	14
Sauces	4	3
Canned rice	1	1
Coffee essence	1	$\frac{3}{4}$
Cheese	—	54
Processed cheese	48	17
Totals	241	307¾

Food Premises

The number of the various types of food premises in the District are as follows :—

Grocers	13
Grocers and general dealers	57
Greengrocers	6
Fish friers	15
Fishmongers	2
Butchers	15
Works canteens	3
School canteens	5
Restaurant and cafes	3
Clubs and Public Houses	22
	—
Total	141
	—

Food premises registered under section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, are :—

(a) For sale of ice cream	...	...	53
(b) For the preparation or manufacture of sausages, or of potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food	...	...	12
(c) Dairies registered under Milk and Dairies Regulations	...	...	3

135 visits were paid to the various types of food premises with respect to the observance of the food hygiene regulations and the prevention of the sale of unfit foodstuffs. No complaints were received from members of the public during the year relating to the sale of unfit food.

SECTION “F”

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection and Disposal

The following statement with respect to the work done in the collection and disposal of refuse, the income and expenditure incurred, refer to the year ended 31st March, 1963.

Refuse Collection

Particulars of receptacles emptied and loads of refuse collected :—

Type of receptacles emptied	Number Emptied	Number of Loads of refuse
Dustbins	243,097	3041
Dry ashpits	40	21
Trade refuse bins	4,597	72
Waste paper and cardboard	—	365
Total number of loads collected ...	—	3499

Refuse Disposal

Particulars relating to disposal of refuse collected :—

	No. of Loads
House and trade refuse delivered at tip ...	3,134
Refuse delivered at tip by private owners ...	884
Refuse delivered at tip by Engineer and Surveyor's Department	1,872
Refuse delivered at tip by W.R.C.C. (Highways)	104
Salvage from shops delivered at Skin Yard Depot	365
	—
Total number of loads disposed of	6,359
	—

Estimated weight of material disposed of at tip :—
9,500 tons.

Sale of Salvage

Particulars of materials which were salvaged from
refuse and sold :—

Materials Sold	Weights			
	tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Waste paper	65	6	3	1
Textiles	2	8	0	0
Ferrous metals	5	18	0	2
Non-ferrous metals...	—	11	2	5
Totals.....	74	4	1	8

Expenditure and Income

Income and Expenditure in relation to Refuse Collection, Disposal and Salvage Details of expenditure and income are as follows :

Expenditure

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Refuse collection	10661	18	9			
Refuse disposal	1825	8	11			
	<hr/>			12487	7	8

Income

Sale of salvage	695	15	8			
Trade refuse and tip charges	43	16	10			
Rents	4	1	8			
	<hr/>			743	14	2

Net cost of refuse collection and disposal				11743	13	6
--	--	--	--	-------	----	---

The net cost of collection and disposal of refuse per 1,000 houses in the year ended 31st March, 1963 was £2,276.

The refuse collection service again failed to maintain the standard of a weekly collection of refuse. Dustbins were emptied on an average once every 8 days during the year. The intervals between collections varied considerably, the shortest interval being 5 days, and the longest 17 days. During the year 53 complaints were received at the office about refuse collection. Most of the complaints related to dustbins being full and overflowing with refuse due to delay in emptying.

Refuse was deposited at the Wet Moor Lane tip. No complaints concerning refuse disposal were received during the year. The tipping is carried out so as to minimise any nuisance as far as practicable and no trouble was experienced from rats or insect pests.

Salvage of waste paper and cardboard, textiles and metals was continued during the year but very little emphasis was given to this work. The quantities of waste paper and cardboard which the mills would accept were restricted.

SECTION "F"

WATH-UPON-DEARNE U.D.C.

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Infectious Diseases (Corrected) 1962

Age Distribution

Diseases	Total Cases Notified	Cases After Correction	Under 1 year	1 —	2 —	3 —	4 —	5 — 9	10 — 14	15 — 24	25 — 44	45 — 64	65 and Over	Age Unknown
Measles	19	19	1	3	4	2	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	20	20	1	3	4	2	3	6	—	1	—	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS

No. on Register at 31st December, 1962 :

		Males	Females	Total
Non-pulmonary	... ..	5	3	8
Pulmonary	... ..	38	24	62
Totals		43	27	70

Additions to Register during 1962 :

		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
New Notifications	...	1	2	—	—
Others (Restored, transfers in, etc.)	...	2	—	—	—
		3	2	—	—

New Notifications—Pulmonary :

	Males	Females
Age Groups : 35—45 years ...	1	2
	1	2

Taylors, Printers, Wombwell, Yorks.
